

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 759.]

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1801.

[Vol. XIV.]

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## BY AUTHORITY.

*That Congress of the United States, at the Second Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the 20th day of November, one thousand eight hundred.*

**An Act making the Port of Biddeford and Pepperellborough, and the Port of New Bedford in Massachusetts, Ports of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.**

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Port of Biddeford and Pepperellborough, and the port of New Bedford, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be, and they are hereby made, ports of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH. JEFFERSON,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
Approved, February 18, A. D. 1801.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

**An Act for the relief of Solomon Bolton.**

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Solomon Bolton, now confined in the public goal of Kent County, in the State of Delaware, be released and discharged, and he hereby is released and discharged from all claim and demand of the United States, to a certain judgment, for a penalty of one thousand dollars recoverable at their suit in the District Court of the District of Delaware; saving and reserving nevertheless, the right and interest which belongs to any third person, if any such exist.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH. JEFFERSON,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
Approved, January 30, A. D. 1801.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

**An Act to provide for the erection and support of a Light House on Cape Poge, at the north-easterly part of Martha's Vineyard.**

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient light-house to be erected on Cape Poge (so called) on Martha's Vineyard, in the State of Massachusetts, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise to provide for the support of such light house at the expense of the United States; Provided that sufficient land for the accommodation of such light house, together with the jurisdiction thereof, shall be duly and legally granted to, and vested in the United States.*

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the erection of said light house on Cape Poge, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies which may be in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH. JEFFERSON,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
Approved, January 30, 1801.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

## For the Kentucky Gazette.

### THE MAIL.

Mr. Bradford,

I observed in your Gazette of the 16th, March—A piece signed A Citizen; who after making some extracts, from the assistant post master general's letter, to Samuel H. Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer, &c. he goes on to make some reflections, on the post office department: after which, he calls upon the people, and respectable citizens, of this state, to convene at convenient places, and join in a remonstrance to the executive, against the abuses committed in the department, &c.

Candor and impartiality, demand, that when an appeal is made to the people,—that the public mind be well informed: with respect to the matters of fact alleged, before they make any final decision—I would remark by the way, that the flame of public zeal, is perhaps easier blown up than quenched.—In order to satisfy my fellow citizens; I would beg leave to state some facts, relative to the business in question; and leave the public mind to make its own reflections.—Having seen a letter recently written by the post master general, to one of his agents in the department, in consequence of a regular information respecting the detention of the mail from and to this state—I shall assume the liberty, under existing circumstances (tho' without his privacy) to make a short extract from it.

My motive is to wreat an aspersed character from undeserved blame.—The extract is as follows:—"I presume that the obstacles to the route thro' the State of Tennessee, and the difficulties attendant on the regular communication by post through that channel, is now entirely removed.—The cause of the late uncommon delay on that route, is solely to be attributed to the contractor from Danville to Knoxville, who it seems has for some time past stopped at Orrville, a post office on the new post road, between Knoxville and Sullivan court house, ten mile short of Knoxville, of course the mails on that route, to and from the State of Kentucky, have been altogether detained at Knoxville and Orrville; or have taken the circuitous route by Knoxville.—Between Knoxville and Sullivan court house, the mail is carried but once a fortnight.—You may then judge, how long it requires to reach the State of Kentucky, under such dilatory and perplexing circumstances.—The contractor stopped at Orrville, he says at the instance of Col. Orr without any direction from this department, he is therefore liable to heavy penalties which will be rigidly exacted of him, to induce more attention in future to his duty.—In my whole experience of the delinquency of the agents of the department, I do not know of one, so mortifying as to the consequences resulting from it; there is however no guarding against the folly, and unfaithfulness of some of its agents, while there is no sure mark by which the sense and integrity of man can be correctly ascertained.—The public know it to be a fact, the mail to and from this State has to travel (whether it takes an Eastern, or a Southern direction) through an uncultivated wilderness, where many rivers and streams, intersect the road oftener perhaps in the same distance, than any other route in the United States; that those streams, (it is well known) after a great rain, are for some time impassable: It is also known that part of the country has but just emerged from a savage state, that the inhabitants are not in circumstances, to build bridges, or provide boats and attendants, to accommodate travellers.—It is also well known, that the irregularity of the mail is most complained of from Nov. until March or April when thorny season generally prevails: Every body, that has a faculty to reflect must know, that no human wisdom can guard against those natural obstructions under existing circumstances.—While the mail was necessarily conveyed by water on the river Ohio during the winter, and the passage impeded by ice, heavy complaints were made against the post office department: to avoid those difficulties, moral and physical, down the river, the route was changed; and the Head of the department resolved that the mail should be carried through the north-western wilderness, in spite of all the imperious

and formidable impediments that opposed that route; it was effected; but tho' the place was changed, the pain still continues: during the winter season the same cause produceth the same effect, viz. heavy complaints against the department.—During the summer every impediment is removed, and all is serene and quiet.—The post office department diffuses its utility more sensibly to individuals, than any other branch of government; and perhaps is the most arduous to manage of any in the republic—which will appear, if it is considered in its ramifications: and that in executing the business more than a thousand agents are employed, all which are scattered, all over the United States; and that their individual responsibility centers in, and rests upon, the head of the department.—Can it be imagined that every agent is such as the post master general would wish—If we look to our own State, we find a most formidable obstruction erected by law, to prevent his obtaining as agent any person who is conscious to himself or his fellow citizens that he has a capacity to fill a place of honor or profit under our government, that at once compels him, to appoint his agents out of a lower grade of citizens, than what we make officers of, and at the same time to be responsible for them.—As it respects this department, our government had no need of guarding their places of honor and profit, so long as the pecuniary advantage to a deputy post master is so trifling—and yet it is necessary; that men of talents, and acquisitions and those in whom not only the head of the department, can place a confidence but also the public should be employed.—The frequent changes that take place in this department, will in some measure account for, (with reasonable men) the mistakes that are said to be made, since the distribution system has taken place; and it should have been added, since so many new post offices have been erected in the remote parts of this State.—It would be imposing upon the sensibility of the public mind; to ask if it was supposed that every qualification necessary to make a deputy post master an adept in that business, was handed him with his commission? or whether the knowledge of that business is not acquired progressively, as in all other matters and things? or whether in such a complicated system they expect it to be free from, what is conatural to human nature? I mean fallibility—tho' not free from responsibility—let the people decide.—In Europe, where we may reasonably suppose that the post office department has received the most finished model; we often find the public at a loss why so many mails are due—but we do not hear the blame, cast on the department.—I will conclude with advancing, not as a mere matter of opinion—but as a maxim—that if more candor is not exercised, our republic will forever be in a ferment.

### A CITIZEN.

### European Intelligence.

#### England.

LONDON, January 10.

By the Hamburg mail there were letters from Embden, stating that the King of Prussia had laid an embargo on all the vessels laden with corn. We alluded to this information in our account of the Corn Exchange on Friday, as having contributed to arise the price of wheat. We now find it confirmed by the intelligence received by government. It is a most afflicting event for England, since very considerable quantities of wheat had been purchased by our active and enterprising merchants, and several large ships had actually taken in their cargoes, and were ready to sail; which they would immediately have done most seasonably for our supply.

Some persons affect to see in this measure a symptom of hostility, to England, and believe that the court of Berlin is about to join the northern confederacy. We do not pretend to foresee what will be the ultimate conduct of this Prussian Majesty, under the pressure, of the intrigues; and probably the menaces, of his powerful neighbors; but certainly the prohibition of the export of corn is no proof of hostility—it is an act we believe called for by the exigency of the times.

Wheat has risen in his dominions to a price equal to 5l. per quarter, in consequence of the eager demands of our merchants; and but for this stoppage, the very granary of Europe would have been exhausted; and his own people, who were blest by providence with abundance, would have been doomed to scarcity.—We have no doubt, however, but that Prussia will act with justice towards our merchants, & permit them to re-sell the corn which they have bought.

January 15.

The English property confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to 1,680,000l. sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The imperial family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guard. The gallery of paintings, the imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing twelve millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 27th, bringing the consoling intelligence of having concluded an armistice of thirty days with gen. Moreau.

January 19.

By the latest accounts from the camp of the Grand Vizier, by way of Constantinople, which are dated 11th, Nov. there is little probability of his moving forward to attack the French. His army does not increase, because what it receives by reinforcement it daily loses by desertion.

The Apollon, lately arrived from India after a remarkable quick passage, brought the particulars to government of the unsuccessful attempt made by col. Murray and a detachment of the 84th regiment, to make a landing at Suez. A promise of extensive co-operation had been made by the Scheriff of Medina: in consequence of which, col. Murray, with a body of between 4 and 5 thousand men, sailed from India, and was conducted up the red sea by some vessels of commodore Blanket's squadron. The Scheriff of Medina was so far faithful to his engagement, that he joined the English in person, but with a force so inadequate that their attempt to make good a landing failed.

#### France.

PARIS, January 4.

#### CONSULATÉ.

Message of the Republic to the Legislative body.

#### LEGISLATORS,

The Republic triumphs, & its enemies again improve its moderation.

"The fame of the victory of Hohenlinden has been heard throughout Europe. It will be reckoned in the number of the most glorious days which have illustrated French valor; but it had scarcely been considered any thing by our defenders, who never consider themselves as having conquered, but when there remain no longer any enemies of the country.

"The army of the Rhine has passed the Inn; every day there has been a battle and every battle has been a triumph. The Gallo-Batavian army conquered at Bamberg; the army of the Grisons, amidst snows and ice crossed the Spulgen to turn the formidable lines of the Minicio and the Adige. The army of Italy has carried the passage of the Minicio, by main force, and blockades Mantua. In short Moreau is no more than five days march from Vienna, master of an immense country, and of all the magazines of the enemy.

"Then was it that Prince Charles asked an armistice, which was granted by the commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine, the terms of which accompany this.

Count Cobentel, the Plenipotentiary of the emperor at Luneville, has declared by a note of the 31st of December that he was ready to open negotiations for a separate peace. This is Austria freed from the influence of the English government.

"Government faithful to its principles, and to the wishes of humanity, repels in your bosom, and proclaims to the whole of Europe the intentions which animates it.

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the limit of the French republic. It makes no pretensions to any thing of the right bank.—The interests of Europe will not allow that the emperor should pass the



Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be secured and acknowledged.—Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people. Austria must not expect from her defeats what she could not obtain by her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of government; it will be the happiness of France to restore peace to Germany and Italy, her glory will be to free the continent from the avaricious and malignant genius of England.

"If good faith should again be deceived, we are at Prague, at Vienna, and at Venice.

"Such ardour and such success entitle our armies to the completest gratitude of the nation. Government would willingly find new expressions to immortalize their exploits, but there is one which, by its simplicity, will ever be worthy of the sentiments, and of the courage of the French soldier.

"The government proposes the following four laws.

- 1st, The Army of the Rhine,
- 2d, The Gallo-Batavian Army,
- 3d, The Army of Italy,
- 4th, The Army of the Grisons—

have deserved well of their country."

The message was carried to the legislative body by the councillors of state, Reigier, Thibaudau, St. Cyr. The legislative body returned the following message by way of answer.

"Citizen Consuls,

"The greatest public joy was testified by the Legislative body, when they heard the communication you have made to them.

"They now see those days of prosperity dawn which secure to you great and generous a nation.

"Peace—Peace is the cry of all France and it is amid those triumphs that our warriors themselves are heard to call for it.

"If any thing can console the philosopher for the shedding of human blood, it is carnage not produced by ambition; it is battles fought only for the repose of mankind. Thanks to our brave armies; thanks to your wisdom and your firmness.

"First magistrates of the Republic, in depositing its sentiments in your bosom, the Legislative body fulfils a duty which is dear and sacred to it. It speaks to you in the name of Frenchmen."

The conservatory senate replied to the message of the Consuls as follows;

"Citizen Consuls,

"The conservatory senate have received the agreeable news which government have by their message, communicated, with that satisfaction and pride with which the glory of our arms inspires all Frenchmen. They see with the most lively satisfaction, in the last armistice, in our victories, and in the moderation of government, the sure pledge of a peace, so long and so ardently desired."

## American Intelligence.

### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated January 11.

"Since the Austrian commander in chief, Prince Charles, demanded from Gen. Moreau the armistice which had been concluded in consequence of the Austrian defeat at Hohenlind, a great victory has been obtained, on the 25th December by the French Gen. Brune, commander of the army in Italy, over that of the Austrians, commanded by Gen. Bellegarde. The fruit of the victory on the side of the French, 21 pieces of cannon, and 4,000 Austrians slain or missing, and 8,000 taken prisoners.

"The above defeats have completed the humiliation of the house of Austria, which, for its fidelity to its engagements, seemed to deserve a better fate. Before Prince Charles had signed this armistice with Moreau, the Emperor had been released from his engagements with our government in case of future misfortune; and though the very extinction of the Austrian government seemed to be at the will of the First Consul, yet it appears, by the moderation of the preliminary conditions of the armistice, that he had no views of that nature; for they demand no further concession than what were prescribed before the battle of Marignano; by making the left bank of the Rhine the boundary of the French republic, a hope is entertained that a permanent peace is attainable. So far as good, as far as the Emperor's German territory is concerned. But, on the side of his affairs in Italy, wholly deranged and endangered, there is no saying

what embarrassments he may not have to contend with. Bonaparte has already declared, since that victory, "the interest of Europe does not allow the Emperor to pass the Adige;" of course, Mantua cannot be retained by the emperor, nor the territory between the lines of the Mincio and Adige.

"Count Cobenzel, the emperor's plenipotentiary at Lunville, has declared by a note dated Dec. 31, to the French plenipotentiary, that he was ready to enter upon a negotiation for a separate peace with France. The French government gives out, that whatever the articles of the ensuing negotiation may be, the independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be guaranteed. Count Cobenzel's note on the 31st, Dec. was written in consequence, of the victory of Gen. Brune in Italy.

Our Imperial Parliament meets on the 23d inst. when no doubt, these events will render the debates unusually interesting, of which I will give you the earliest advices.

Lexington, April 6.

### THE MAIL.

No mail yesterday.

On Wednesday last we received a paper from Winchester and one from Alexandria, but none from the Federal City, Norfolk, Richmond, or either of the Carolinas or Georgia; is high waters, bad roads &c. the cause of these failures, or is it a defect in the Post-Office department?

An act supplementary to the act amending the judiciary act of the United States removes the Federal Court from Baidstown back again to Frankfort.

### Gleanings from our Latest Files.

LONDON, December 11.

The tranquility of Ireland is still considered very precarious. During the whole of last week, there was a smart press in Dublin for cars, to accommodate the military in their marches from thence to other parts of the country.

*The Union.*—On the 1st of January, the flags and banners of the united kingdoms are to be hoisted and displayed on all his majesty's forts and castles within the united kingdoms, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man; and also on board all his majesty's ships of war then lying in any of the ports or harbors of the said united kingdoms, or of the islands aforesaid.

December 12.

Mr. Pitt last night, in the house of commons, speaking of the high price of provisions, said "he had a high opinion of the good sense of the people of this country, and he considered the patience which they manifested on the present occasion, with pleasure and with pride, and, if he might be allowed the expression, with gratitude."

December 14.

### STATE PAPER.

The following note has lately been delivered by the Swedish minister for foreign affairs, to the minister of his Prussian majesty at Stockholm, on the subject of the affair of Barcelona—

"Having flattered to the king the manner in which his Prussian Majesty has viewed the memorial of the court of Spain, on the subject of an insult offered to the Swedish flag, by the English; the undersigned, chancellor of the court, has been commanded to express to M. de Terach, the grateful acknowledgments of his majesty, for the constant attention which the court of Berlin has shewn to the interests of the neutral flags, and the full confidence which he reposes in the mode in which they are regarded by that court.

"The king viewed with surprise the public responsibility to which the court of Spain has called Sweden, upon the occasion, and the menaces which it has here-to added; notwithstanding all the vexations to which neutral flags have been exposed during the present war, this is the most oppressive proceeding which they have yet experienced. Being thus incessantly placed between the offence and the reparation, they must soon be dragged into a concern in the war, or cease to appear on the seas where it is carried on.

"These truths, involving consequences so important to the other neutral powers, as well as to Sweden, his Swedish majesty could not, in general, take upon himself any share of responsibility for the improper use which the belligerent powers may make of the Swedish vessels which they may seize upon.

"This principle appears to his Swedish majesty so well founded, that he flatters himself the court of Berlin will give it all the support which justice and the

common interest appear equally to demand; and it has been hitherto respected amidst all the outrages which have been committed on both sides, without which the war must have become general. Had the Ottoman Porte, Russia and England, attached such responsibility to all the flags in the port of Alexandria—had they claimed the restitution of Egypt from the respective governments, because their merchants' vessels had been compelled to carry French troops to take that country by surprise, and had they used the same peremptory terms and conditions—all commerce, all neutrality must have been at once annihilated. His majesty therefore conceived that the violence offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona, was not to be treated in any other manner than that of which he had previously to complain; and he refers to himself the privilege of demanding reparation for the injuries done to his subjects or his flag, at such opportunity, and by such means as his particular situation may afford.

"His majesty however, ought not to conceal, that in the present case, the injury which has thence resulted to a friendly power, gives him far more much uneasiness, as he regards the capture made by the English, as very illegal, and he is anxiously desirous of being better able, by his representations, to contribute to its restitution.

"His majesty will certainly make exertions to effect an arrangement, upon which the continuance of amicable relations between Sweden and Spain is unexpectedly made to depend; but he cannot at present, take those steps with respect to his own convoys, nor give the court of Spain any better hopes than he has himself.

"The undersigned embraces this occasion, &c.

### "D'ENNEHEIM."

BOSTON, February 15.

Copy of a letter from cap. Moles Griffin, dated New-Providence, Jan. 15, 1801.

There has been brought in here fourteen sail, within three days. Captain Churchwade two captain Remington, Copthorpe and Wallace, of Philadelphia, are among them; there is now 40 sail or upwards for adjudication, and no doubt will be all condemned, as no one escapes that is labelled; there is now out and fitting for sea forty seven privateers, and every fast sailing vessel is condemned, and is a privateer in a few days.

WASHINGTON, (City.) March 1.

Two Prussian armies of 60,000 each, are assembled on the frontiers of Russia. Prussia has renewed the prohibition to export corn.

The price of grain still continued at an enormous price in England. The king issued a proclamation, recommending to all families to reduce the consumption of bread one third, limiting each person to a quarter loaf per week; to abstain from the use of pastry, and to restrict the consumption of oats for pleasure horses, &c.

In different provinces of Spain, the plague still continues its ravages; but at Cadiz it has nearly subsided. It has reached Malaga and extended along the coast. The Spanish physicians who are not very skilful, have at length discovered (says a London paper) that the disorder was brought from America in a ship which arrived at Cadiz the 1st of August last!

The dispute between the court of Berlin and the senate of Hamburg, respecting the capture of the Prussian vessel at Gruxhaven has been amicably adjusted, and in consequence, it is said, the Prussian troops are to evacuate that place.

The motive which induced the emperor of Russia to seize upon the property and embargo the shipping of the English in his ports, is, to cause the island of Malta to be given up to him by England, by virtue of a convention signed in 1793, by which it was agreed that it should be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Great as have been the distresses occasioned by the war in Germany, the ensuing winter campaign promises to exceed all former years in wretchedness. A letter from Augsburg mentions, that hay is so scarce in Suabia, that the horses of the French cavalry are fed with half a ration of straw. Disorders rage among the cattle, and in many towns and villages the inhabitants have nothing left them but their lives.

In the British house of commons on the 11th Dec. a motion was brought forward by the attorney general, for continuing the suspension of the Habeas-Corpus act. After a spirited debate, the house divided, when there appeared 51 in favor of bringing in the bill, & only 13 against it.

The last accounts from Algiers state, that an English captain was forcibly taken out of his own vessel, on board of an Algerine cruiser, for refusing to bring to when defied by the Algerine captain.

The English consul having complained of his proceeding, the Bey answered, that the capt. had done no more than his duty, and that he should reward him on his return.

The King of Sweden left Stockholm 20th of last month (Nov.) for Peterburg. He was accompanied by General Toll vice-admiral Konradt, and a numerous suite. The object of this visit to the emperor Paul, it is said—relates to the measures which are to be pursued by the powers engaged by the armed Neutrality.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT Mr. John Blackmore or myself will attend with the commissioners appointed by Scott county court, at the head spring of Eagle creek, in the county of Scott, on Monday the 27th day of April, in order to prove the beginning of an entry made in the name of James Barnett, for 1000 acres of land, agreeable to law. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1801.

Nath. Alby.

ROBERT SANDERS informs the public, that all persons who put mares to Melzer by the season, who do not require pasture are to be charged only twenty dollars each with interest till the 15th of October next, if the money is not paid within the season.

April 4th, 1801.

### NOTICE.

I hereby given that I will attend with Commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the twenty fourth day of April next, (and continue from day to day until the business is completed) at the beginning called for in an entry of 2200 acres in the name of Stephen French, made January 24th, 1783, on the waters of what is now called Spencer's creek, a branch of Licking, it being a white oak marked H, standing on the bank of a buffalo lick; for the purpose of taking depositions to perpetuate testimony to establish said entry, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, being interested in an entry that depends on said beginning.

Jno. Kercheval.

March 24th, 1801.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber living by Berj. Hallock's on Hufson, a bay mare, eleven or twelve years old, thirteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, and some saddle spots on each side, has an old bell on, tied with a tow ring, the bell has no clapper in it; posted and appraised to 61. 10s.

Thomas Richerson.

December 22d, 1800.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we shall attend the commission, appointed by the county court of Pendleton county, on the 24th instant, at Edward Johnson's, and thence proceed to a walnut tree marked BS, to perpetuate testimony concerning the calls of an entry, made in the name of Bartlett Seary of Rachel Cook, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Jas. Little,  
Wm. Gillispie.

4th April, 1801.

### PUBLIC SALES OF LANDS.

It is hereby made known, that the LANDS

BELOW the Little Miami River which have not been heretofore granted, will be offered at public vendue at Cincinnati, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to amend the act, entitled an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river."

The vendue will commence on the first Monday of April next, and will continue from day to day for the term of three weeks; at the house of Mr. G. Giff. in Yeoman, inkeeper in said town. Due attendance will be given.

AR. ST. CLAIR, Gov.  
ISRAEL LUDLOW.

Register of the Land Office.

March 23d, 1801.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT.

February term, 1801.

Richard Crooks, Complainant, against  
William Fisher, Lemuel Cristendon and Sucky his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal Representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, Defendants.

### In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Tette.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.



# A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lexington, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters—

Rev. Robt. Armstrong, 2; Capt. Nat. Abby, 2; Jacob Alexander; Thomas Anderson, Falmouth; Samuel Ayres; Eliza Allen.

Theophilus Barton, care of Benjamin Parke; John Bell; Josias Berryman; John Barkley, Jefferson; Robt. Barr Lexington, 2; Mich. Blake, care of Mr. Nair; Mildred Barclay; John Blackmore; Thos. Bradbury; Hugh Boyd, 2; James Beatty; Wm. Ballard; Dr. Redmond D. Barry; John Breckenridge, 5; Beulah, care of Mr. Nair; James Bevilacqua; Joseph Beatty, Clarke county; Philip Bink; Saml. Bogs, 2.

Dan. Collins; Jacob Creekbourn, Jefferson; Col. Wm. Clarke; Cath. B. Cook, Woodford; Allan Campbell, 2; Ben. S. Cox; Lewis Cattleman; Laven Clarke; Geo. Cleveland, Clarke county; Baffil Crow; Wm. Cooper; Thos. Carnegie; Col. Bart. Collins; Rev. Mr. Craig; Maffin Clay; Maj. J. Calloway. Richmond Dedman; James Dougherty; Michael Dugan; Forbes Devery; Peter Ditzler.

Saml. Ervine; Capt. Littleberry Ellis. James French, Richmond; Leonard Fleming, 4; Ambrose Eggleton; John Francisco, Woodford; John Fleming; John Fontley; John Frilo.

Spencer Gail; Woodford; Andrew Gaddill; James Grey; Josiah Greaves; David Gillispie; Capt. Gray, Jefferson; John Graham; Will. Griffith.

Benj. Hodges, Harrison county; John Hill, 2; Eliz. Hawkins; Capt. Henry Hughes; John Hopkins junior, 2; Thos. Herndon, 2; Moses Hoyer; Andrew Holmes; Nelson Henley; Jacob Helby; Andrew Hoyer; Saml. Hays; Mary Hind; Thos. Helm; Wm. Hayn; Geo. Hunt.

Harry Irvine, 2; Thomas Irvin; Col. Wm. Irvin, Rich.

Thomas Johnson, Hickman road, 2; Wm. Johnson; John Jeffries, plaiter. Dan. & John Kruder; Ira C. Kree-land; Abm. Kellar; Gen. Thos. Kennedy; Rev. Wm. Katerer.

Geo. Lindfelter; Saml. Lufk; Thos. Lowitt; Saml. Leonard; Thos. Love; Jacob E. Lehre; Maba. Lake; Jacob Lydick.

John Mols, Woodford county; Thos. Mendenhall, 3; Robt. M-Kinny; Thos. Montague; Will. M-Kinny; J. M-Guire; N. Maffey, 2; John M-Nair; Saml. Marshall; Jacob Meyer; care of Dr. Triller; Wm. Murray; J. O. David Mead; James Morrow, care of Rev. Mr. Rankin; Revd. Jas. Moore; Wade Mobly; Robt. or Jas. M-Mallin; Francis M-Murdy.

David Nebitt; J. Geo. Nylor; Will. B. New; Benj. Netherland; Pat. Neal. John Obannon.

Thos. Pickett, Clarke; Col. Wm. Price.

Mrs. Susan Quarles, Wood ord. James Reley; Nat. Robinson, Boone county; James Ruffel; Joseph Rodgers; Eleanor Role; Wharton Rutledge; Rev. Adam Rankin; Col. Wm. Ruffel; J. M. Robards.

John Scott & Son; Will. S. S. Scott county, 2; John Spangler; Jos. Smith, care of Rev. Mr. Welch; Lieut. G. W. Stall; D. Starke; Col. W. Steel, Woodford, 2; David Shields; Richd. Steel; Will Shreve, Jefferson; Charles Searcy, near Bourbon; Wm. Smith, care of James Morrison; Revd. Geo. Smith; Geo. Shackleford, 2; Col. Robt. Sanders; John Scott.

Afa Taylor; John Thompson; Fortunatus Tompkins; John Taylor; Col. Stephen Temple, 3; Wm. Thompson; Revd. John Thayer; Buckner Thruout, 2; Dr. Peter Triller; Walter Taylor; Revd. David Thomas; Capt. Zach. Taylor; Martha Thompson; Capt. Jona. Thompson, 4.

Benedict Vanpraedels. Aaron Woodruff; Marcella Washington; Saml. Woodridge; James Warlow; Caleb Wallace, Woodford county; James Wallace, fadler; John Worton, care of Mr. Nair; Geo. Walker; Stephen Want.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

April 1st, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Madison county, one three year old, Chestnut Sorrel Filly, three feet white, about fourteen hands high, rosy natural, with a blaze face, not branded; apt to trot.

Bellington M-Carty.

May 10th, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF Mr. Jefferson's

Insurance Speech,

Printed on White Satin, and calculated for Framing, may be had at this Office.

# FRESH SUPPLY.

MAGEAN & POYZER,

Have just received from Lee & Co's FAMILY AND MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE, Baltimore, a Large Supply of the most Celebrated

35 MEDICINES.

Price 1 dollar per bottle, Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

which have, within a few years past, given relief to upwards of 70,000 persons, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old; should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many other disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape worm, the round worm, the Flatworm, or small flat worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to a tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Disordered digestion—itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of feces—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes hoarse, food, and sometimes voracious—Furging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of the bowels—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Soreness and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to the above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

We will give occasionally an account of cures, selected from a number of persons in this state.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle, The Genuine Erian Lotion.

For Cleansing and Cleaning the FACE and SKIN.

Of all Scorbatic and other Eruptions—particularly Freckles, Pimples, Pitts after the Small-Pox, inflammatory Redness, Scars, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Squamous, Eczema, Premature Wrinkles, &c. &c. rendering the skin delicately clear and soft, improving the complexion, restoring and preserving the bloom of youth.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle, Church's Cough Drops.

For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA'S & CONSUMPTIONS.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle, Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low malarious countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsies, palsy, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently left for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Price 75 cents per box, The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy to any application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended (Price 1 dollar per box.)

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the investors, and in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—fistula at the hemorrhoids, and fevers head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle,

The Genuine Efficence, and, 1 dollar per box, The Genuine Extract, of Mustard.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per box,

Dr. Hamilton's Elixer.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obdurate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

Price 2 dollars,

Indian Vegetable Specific, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

Price 2 dollars,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Price 50 cents,

The Damaik Lip Salve,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by the smallpox, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

Price 75 cents per box,

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums,

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which gathered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Price 50 cents,

Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine

German Corn Plaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Price 1 dollar per bottle,

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural scalds or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, delusions of rheum, dulness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the smallpox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak light. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Price 75 cents,

Tooth-Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Price 1 dollar,

The Anodyne Elixer,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

These medicines are sold at above by appointment, and no where else in Kentucky.

Also may be had at above,

Hooper's Female Pills,

Anderson's Scott's do.

British Oil,

Godfrey's Cordial,

Dr. James's Fever Powder,

Turlington's Balsam,

Daffy's Elixer, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, 3d April.



10+ FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

AND W. McALLA & Co.

AKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Tate's creek, a gray mare, 13 hands high, three years old, light fawn, had on an old bridle, no brands, appraised to £-100.

Wm. Roberts,

Madison county, Nov. 24, 1801.

THE

GENERAL INSTRUCTOR,

Containing the Office, Duty, and Authority, of Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within this Commonwealth.

This work is now published, and may be had, [bound] at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

A Variety of

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,

On Religion, Politics, &c.

For sale on reasonable terms, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

# THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO.

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embetter the state.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are the Cash Prices of the several articles—in return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangement there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

PUBLICATIONS

At the Seat of the National Government

JAMES LYON, Editor

OF THE

'CABINET'

AND THE

'NATIONAL MAGAZINE.'

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Kentucky, that the authorities at the Seat of the National Government, a Daily Paper, entitled 'The Cabinet.' The Country Cabinet, which emanates from, and contains all the information of the Daily Paper, excepting the advertisements is best adapted to long conveyance; it is published three times a week, and will be forwarded, three papers bound together, once a week, at four dollars a year half in advance.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

Published at the Seat of the National Government, at four dollars a year half in advance.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that it will, during the present session of Congress, (and longer) the experiment seems their approbation) be issued weekly in six parts, consisting of sixteen pages; five sections to complete a number of 46 pages.

The reasons for this innovation are numerous; amongst others the difficulty of transmitting them to subscribers was exceedingly great; too cumbersome for admission into the mail, they were necessarily committed to the precarious modes of waggon and water conveyance—this has been a constant source of disappointment and vexation to well-to-do subscribers as myself. In its present shape those difficulties will be avoided; they will be regularly sent in the mail, and the postage cannot exceed a dollar a year to the most distant subscriber. The anxiety which rests upon the mind of every politician, to obtain correct and early details of the proceedings of Congress, could not be gratified by a publication issued twice in a quarter of a year; for their accommodation, and my own interest, I have adopted the present plan, presuming that its usefulness will ensure it the approbation of all subscribers.

The Subscribers are requested to call at the Post-Office nearest to their respective places of residence, and receive the Sections, as they call for them, regularly at least once a week.

N. B. The National Magazine is at present chiefly a selection from the Cabinet, of the most important matters, debates, state papers, &c. such as are worthy of addition into libraries, and to be transmitted to posterity.

[Samples of the above publications may be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received, for each four dollars a year, half in advance.]



# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

## SWEETNESS.

Of damask cheeks, and radiant eyes,  
Let other poets tell;  
Within the bosom of the Fair  
Superior beauties dwell.

There all the brightly powers of wit  
In blithely flourish play.  
There every local virtue sheds  
Its intellectual ray.

But as the Sun's resplendent light  
Heaven's wide expanse reines;  
With foreign lustre through the fowl  
Celestial sweetness shines.

This mental beam dilates the heart,  
And sparkles in the face,  
It harmonizes every thought  
And heightens every grace.

One glimpse can soothe the trouble'd breast,  
The heaving sigh restrain!  
Can make the bed of sickness please  
And stop the fount of pain.

Its power can charm the savage heart,  
The Fy'a its pity move;  
To smilcs convert the wildest rage,  
And melt the fowl to love.

When sweetness beams upon the throne,  
In majesty benign;  
The awful splendor of the crown,  
With milder lustre shines.

In scenes of poverty and woe,  
Where melancholy dwells,  
The influence of this living ray,  
The dreary gloom dispels.

Thus, when the blooming spring returns,  
To cheer the mournful plains,  
Through earth and air with genial warmth  
Ethereal mildness reigns.

Beneath its bright, auspicious beams,  
No boisterous passions rise;  
Morosefence quits the peaceful scene,  
And baleful discord flies.

A thousand nameless beauties spring,  
A thousand virtues glow;  
A smiling train of joys appear,  
And endless blessings flow.

Unbound Charity displays  
Her sympathetic charms;  
And Friendship's pure laparaphic flame,  
The gen'rous bosom warms.

Almighty Love exerts its power,  
And spreads with fervor art,  
A soft lention through the frame,  
A transport through the heart.

Nor shall the forms of age, which cloud  
Each gleam of sensual joy,  
And blanch the gaudy flower's pride,  
Thee bleak effects destroy.

When that fair form shall sink in years,  
And all these graces fly,  
The beauty of the heavenly mind  
Shall lengthen days of life.

## ANECDOTE.

The elector of Cologne is likewise an Archbishop. One of the electors swearing one day profanely, asked a peasant who seemed to wonder, what he was surprised at? To hear an Archbishop swear, answered the peasant.—I swear, replied the elector, "not as an Archbishop, but as a Peasant." "But my lord," said the peasant, "When the Prince goes to the devil, what will become of the Archbishop?"

## LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND, in Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Hill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Coppers lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were 1 each and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Ethil. They are above Boonsborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Baird-town, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty,  
at

Dec. 25th 1800.

## LANDS TO SELL.

As a Reasonable Price, viz. 18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by the river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of the river, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many flats for mills; it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for fine bottom land, it is intermixed with fine bottom lands, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

11646 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meander there of 1100 paces when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county. 300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 3 of a mile, this is a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles from which lies an at 23 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,  
High Street Lexington.

TO LEASE,  
For one or more years,  
A VALUABLE FARM,  
OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.  
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800

FAYETTE COUNTY.  
March Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

Thomas Oliver, John M. Boggs and Martha his wife, George Anderson and Rhoda his wife, Joseph Oliver, David Oliver and Nancy Oliver, heirs of Thomas Oliver, deceased, complainants,

against  
George Underwood, defendant,  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that he appear here on the 5th day of our next May court, and answer a bill of revivor filed against him by the said complainants, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him, that a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky newspaper according to law, another published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, and a third at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy.  
4 Tests  
LEVI TODD, Clk.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS businesses.

THOMAS REID,  
12th, January. Lexington.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY, about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, fawn-down jackingingham do, white shirt, new leather overshoes, calico hat, a new grey linen hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

BLANKS  
OR VARIOUS KINDS,  
May be had at this office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND, in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easily. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three-fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Tbos. Badley.

December 20th, 1800.

JUST OPENING,  
AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,  
A General Assortment of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD  
WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.  
GEORGE TEGARDEN.  
Dec. 29th 1800.

FOR SALE,  
A TRACT OF LAND,  
OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—1 1/2 of Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.  
Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

FOR SALE,  
THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Delium, consisting of Two New Two Story

8 FRAME HOUSES,  
Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unsurveyed. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurburn, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.  
Danville, 9th February, 1801

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.  
ON Wednesday the 28th day of April next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,  
and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gang, together with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story BACK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title will be given.  
George W. Field,  
Frankfort, February 10th, 1801.

DAVID REID,  
SADDLER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unimpaired aptitude to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring general knowledge of it, still to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1800.  
N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

A few tons of good Merchantable  
HEMP  
wanted, for which a generous price  
will be given.

Good wages will be given to free  
or six JOURNEMEN ROPE-  
MAKERS.

PETER JANUARY.

This is to notify all and every person,  
THAT I have a note out, that was given to a certain William Harris, then living at the mouth of Sciota river, the note was given for the delivery of two hundred gallons of Whisky at Martin's tavern at Limestone, on or before the fifth day of September 1800, which I have complied with, but said Harris has failed to return said note as he promised, the note was referred by Wm. Leavy in Lexington, any person trading for said note, may expect to lose it, for it has been paid according to bargain by me,

John Kellar.  
Jefferson county, March 23rd, 1801.

STONES FERRY.  
AND a convenient and well constructed HOUSE, with large STABLES, will be rented for one or more years; with the ferry may also be had a good ferryman—Brandy, Whiskey, Corn, Barren, and other articles for supplying the tavern, and possession given immediately, some GROUND may also be had for cultivation; for terms apply immediately to

2 Green Clay.  
March 27th, 1801.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the first infant from my plantation, a likely well formed yellow boy.

## HORSE.

about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, with a small fat in his forehead, one white hind foot, a black list down his back and rump, trots, paces and canters, not branded that I recollect. As this is the fourth horse which has been stolen from me in three years and upwards; and as I very much suspect the same party for committing all the felonies, I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offender.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.  
Fayette, 24th March, 1801.

A Favorable Opportunity  
IS again offered those indebted to John Jordan Jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or 17  
Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT  
Additional assortment of  
MERCHANDISE,

Just received by  
John Jordan jun. & Co.  
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

RICE—For Sale.  
AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase 10 lbs. or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at or the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.  
March 24th, 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER.  
INTENDS carrying on the STONE MASONS BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and as he has a great quantity of work already undertaken, and intends to become a resident of Green county, he has concluded to take THREE or FOUR APPRENTICES, to be taught in the above branch of business, great encouragement will be given to those who will come well recommended, as none else need apply.

Robt. Ball.  
March, 1801.

A CAUTION.  
WHEREAS, I pulled my bond to a certain James Conley of Garrard county, dated the 23d day of November 1797, for two hundred and eighty pounds, fifty pounds of which was payable in August following, and fifty pounds payable annually thereafter, until the whole amount was discharged; which bond was given for the purchase of one thousand acres of land, and as I have since discovered that the said Conley had no claim to the said land, consequently can make no title to the same; I do forwarn all persons from taking an assignment thereon, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Jacob Smiser  
Bourbon county, March 28th, 1801.

JOHN HOWARD.  
THE relation of John Howard of St. Mary's County, Maryland, fearful some injury may be done to him, and anxious to be informed of his situation, takes this method to request him and all other persons, to communicate to them at the place aforesaid, any thing respecting him.—A letter addressed to him is now in the post office, in Washington, Md. county.

NOTICE.  
ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of Edward Tucker, deceased, are requested to bring them forward immediately, prepared for settlement, as I am now about to make a final close of the said estate.

John Tucker, Executor.  
14th, March 1801.

COACH MAKING.  
THE public are hereby informed that I carry on the COACH MAKING business in all its various branches, in My Street, Lexington, where those who please to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on moderate terms.

John Wyatt.  
Lexington, March 18, 1801.

TO RENT.  
THE PLACE WHEREON I NOW LIVE, AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of useful buildings about thirty six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, and two grain lots joining the house. The advantages of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to me. Warren esq. Georgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

John Hunter.  
N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.